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125 YEARS OLD

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could pass the tests until the restricted number had come in hasn't been made plain. The putting into effect of the law directly after its passage may have affected some who had left other shores in anticipation of beating it out, but aside from the number who may have to go back it is no small task which is faced by the immigrant ships in deciding from among their number are going to be picked to land and who are going to be kept back. The experience at this time ought to be sufficient to have the steamship companies guard against it in the succeeding months.

THE BICYCLE BACK.

While the increase in the value of the bicycle output between the years 1914 and 1919 can be attributed somewhat to the higher prices charged as the result of the war it is doubtful if that explains the gain from three and a quarter million dollars. Bicycle prices while they have changed upward have not made any such bound as that. Rather it is due to the fact that there is a greater demand for the bicycle which was some years ago much more popular than it is today. The bicycle production has been so great that the market was flooded. The craze seemed to sweep over the country even when prices were much higher than they are today and then it died out. Bicycle production underwent great changes but the figures for the year 1919 indicate that it is again on the gain, due of course to the demand that there is for the machine.

Not only do the figures concerning the value of the machines produced in the year 1919 as compared with 1914 show that the bicycle is coming back but a count by the gatekeeper at a Philadelphia park further serves to support it. It is shown that the 27,000 who entered the park with bicycles in the first four months of this year was twice the number of those similarly counted a year ago.

And there is no reason why the bicycle should not come back or show an increased production. The roads today are better than they ever were, being far better even than the bicycle paths that were constructed and the bicycle furnishes a quick and easy means of getting over the ground while giving those who need it a highly valuable exercise. It seems hardly probable that there will be the enthusiasm created that there was a decade or years or so ago when clubs were organized and races were frequent but the pleasure of a wheel is not going to be overlooked by the young people today any more than it was some years ago and through that source alone bicycle popularity will get tremendous support.

GETTING STRONGER.

Japan continues to add to its views upon the question of disarmament. It was only a few days ago that it was stated that it considered with favor the idea of talking over disarmament and now comes word through the Japanese embassy in this country to the effect that Japan is now engaged in carrying out an elaborate program of construction which seems likely to be well along before any check through an agreement can be placed thereon. It has put itself in a position where it is better prepared to talk disarmament since it is bound to be relatively stronger if disarmament becomes effective than it would had the construction not been attempted.

But Japan is showing a far different attitude than was indicated by previous statements concerning disarmament. Plunging ahead into naval expansion is of course an expensive proposition. It should be noted that each and every nation should desire to bring about a reduction in such outlays, especially when 15 to 20 years' existence makes the vessels ready for the scrap heap and necessitates others to take their place.

The reply to the league of nations by Japan attributes its feeling to the distress of the world which it is believed would be relieved by disarmament. It knows full well that there is a strong sentiment in this country and Great Britain for the same object. It is time to stop the tremendous strides that have been made in the costly competition of building warships. Japan wants world-wide disarmament while others are seeking an understanding among the leading nations. With the three leaders committed to such a policy there can be no doubt about the wholesome influence it would have upon the rest of the world, and with Japan taking an affirmative stand it shows the movement growing stronger.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Landlord says it is madness to think of war against care. He seems to have profited from experience.

It will be some days before the explanations are all in as to just how the election result was brought about.

Notice to the effect that skirts are to be longer will be a relief to those who ought never to have shortened them.

It will only be a few weeks now before the vacation army will begin arriving in all sections of New England.

When Mr. Edison hasn't anything else to do he could furnish a lot of winter fun by starting a question and answer contest.

If what the French attaché says about the army ambulance plane that was wrecked is true no more like it should be possible.

Knowing him as they do, it will not be surprising if the Canadians welcome their new governor-general as "Dingo" rather than Lord Byng.

The man on the corner says: Those who stay at home on election day are disappointed at the result have no one but themselves to blame.

A better idea of what the prosecution of the German army officials is going to amount to can be found after sentence is pronounced on those who ordered the torpedoing of the hospital ships.

There is now and then evidence furnished which supports the belief that there are those who, upon learning of that feature of the proposed enforcement act in this state permitting a person to carry five gallons of liquor, started out to test their capacity.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Washington, June 6.—This has been soldiers' week in congress. The Senate bill to do away with much red tape and consolidate in one veterans' bureau all legislation concerning veteran work and benefits is before the house and its early passage is looked for. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts is pressing for an investigation of the hospitalization of soldiers, stating the facilities are entirely inadequate although large appropriations have been made. Mr. Walsh states that 20,000 wounded or sick soldiers are now without satisfactory hospitalization; that 15,000 men are in government hospitals and 10,000 are in contract hospitals and moreover that out of an appropriation of \$15,000,000 only provision for 7000 men has yet been made. He proposes to press an investigation.

There is much talk of pushing a bonus bill at this session, but the sentiment seems to be here that until adequate provision is made for the sick and wounded veterans nothing should be done towards providing a bonus for men in health and employment.

Pledge was given by C. R. Forbes, director of the bureau of war risk insurance in a report to President Harding, just made public, that the work of the bureau would be functioning as efficiently as that of the essential operations within 40 days. In a review of the progress made in what was described as a "complete reorganization of the bureau" since assuming authority, Director Forbes gave as an example of the speeding up of the work of the bureau the taking of 10,000 compensation claims from the pending column within the last 30 days.

In addition the war risk head outlined the efforts made to effect the immediate hospitalization of all former soldiers as ready to start a drive to reduce the \$235,835,000 appropriations carried in the army bill.

The principal fight for reduced appropriations in the army bill, as in the navy in the navy bill, is expected to center about the personnel item. The former as reported by the senate military affairs committee would provide for an army of 170,000 men as compared with 150,000 men in the measure passed by the house. Although the 170,000 total was agreed on unanimously by the military affairs committee, the senate committee, Senators Leavell (rep.) of Wisconsin and Hittelcock (dem.) of Nebraska, are understood to feel that the total fixed by the house would be sufficient for the next fiscal year.

The bill taken up today represents an increase of \$15,150,000 in appropriations over the measure as passed by the house. This increase is largely due to the additional 20,000 men provided for and also to larger appropriations for contingencies of the army, military intelligence and vocational training. The bill, however, represents a decrease of \$10,748,000 from the army bill passed by both houses of the last congress, but voted by President Wilson. Chairman Woodworth of the military affairs committee expects to obtain a final vote of the bill before the end of the week.

Declaring the proposed citizens' military training camps to be "a vital asset in the broad scheme of national defense," Secretary of War D. H. Hughes let to governors of all states asking the co-operation of state officials in making the summer camp programme a success. The governors are urged to bring the camps to the attention of the respective communities because of "lasting benefits to be derived both for the nation and the individual" from the training provided.

"It is my belief and my hope," Mr. Weeks wrote, "that these camps will develop closer national and social unity; will teach the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship and will stimulate the interest of the youth of the country in the importance of military training."

Mr. Weeks added that he was anxious to have the 10,000 men, who are to enjoy the training privileges, come from all states and all walks of life. He felt, he said, that in drawing proportionate quotas from the various states an important interest would be served in the upbuilding of a national guard and organized reserve force.

Textile manufacturers will appear before the sub-committee of the senate committee on interstate commerce this week in opposition to the Capper-French "truth-in-fabric" bill. Nearly 20 witnesses will be heard.

Supporters of the bill have concluded the presentation of their side of the case. The witnesses were J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers' association; Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board Farm Organizations; George L. Wilson and J. P. Walker of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association.

Mr. Wilson described the Wyoming "truth in fabric" law, which he said is giving general satisfaction. He insisted that the special label will not increase the cost of cloth. He said that fabrics have been poor during the last few years because of the extensive use of shoddy.

'WHEN ROSINA COOKED

"I'm not ready to go to the movies," said the pretty girl with the snub nose as she opened the door to the ring of the handsome sophomore. "I'll have to wait awhile anyway—I'm nearly dead!" "Whatever has happened, Rosina?" anxiously queried the handsome sophomore, holding her hand in sympathetic grasp and forgetting to let go. "I believe you do look a little pale—" "The steam in the kitchen melts everything off my face," desperately confessed the pretty girl, wrinkling her snub nose in disgust. "Where have I heard that word?" "Kitchen" asked the young man vaguely. "Where have I heard that word?" "I never want to hear it again," wailed the pretty girl. "Mother had to go her sick sister's and she said it was a very good thing because it would give me a chance to try my hand at running a house. Washing dishes is perfectly ruinous on the hands!" "You have such pretty hands," Rosina, interpreted the handsome sophomore, "and it's a perfect shame for you to have to do things like that! Why don't you use paper plates and things?" "Aren't you wonderful, Arthur?" breathed the pretty girl, suggesting that very thing to the family house ago as a method of efficiency, but you wouldn't believe how old fashioned father and mother are!"

"I thought this would be a good time to put in use some of my own theories—I'd read about paper bag cookery and I thought just splendid—but the bags burnt all over the oven tonight and, anyhow, I guess that the article I read didn't mean that one could cook scalloped potatoes in a bag, after all. I thought it would save washing of baking dishes and the tomatoes burnt all over the oven floor and the baked potatoes weren't done and I forgot to grease the steamer and in just a minute before it wouldn't come off—" "You poor child!" the handsome sophomore said, indignantly. "I think it is wrong that you should have to do so much manual labor—" "That's what I told dad when he and Bob said awful things about the dinner, but you've no idea how unsympathetic Father has been. He said Mother had been doing these same things for several years now and her health

seemed in nowise impaired—and that if I wouldn't hang over the telephone all the while maybe I wouldn't turn a plain meal into an elaborate hotochotch. He absolutely refused to take our dinner out till mother returns, too. He said I ought to learn how to do things—" "He doesn't realize how fragile you are," the handsome sophomore said indignantly. "It is just wonderful to tell my troubles to somebody like you who understands," said the pretty girl with the snub nose. "And then I had all those dishes to wash! I thought maybe I could serve everything on one plate apiece, but you should have seen the way they acted! Bob asked if it was the new style to have the butter pat running down into the tomatoes which were mixing up with the potatoes, but I know he tipped his plate on purpose and they made me put on bread and butter plates and vegetable dishes and everything, not caring a bit about the work they made me!"

"They don't appreciate you," said the handsome sophomore tenderly. "I tell you that my wife isn't going to do one single thing! She shan't step a foot into a kitchen or grub around with grimy dustercloths! It isn't necessary at all!" "You are just wonderful, Arthur," said the pretty girl adoringly. "You are so much more progressive than father, but then I've noticed that all older people are dreadfully queer." "Those ideas of yours are mine exactly. I've often told mother there was no need of her fussing so about keeping the house clean and about meals—" "Well," said the handsome sophomore, "I suppose meals really are necessary—I like good things to eat myself and I hate dust on things like poison—only I'm positive there must be some perfectly good way to keep house without there being any work, and when we have our house well shown 'em! on are so bright, Rosina. I know you can do it. How?" "Well, maybe," said the pretty girl, regarding her hands sadly. "Only it seems awfully hard to figure out just how it is done! But I'm resolved there shall be no work at all in my house when I have one! And now, Arthur, come on out with me and see if you can get those burned tomatoes off the inside of the oven and then you can help me finish wiping all those dishes!"—Chicago News.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST EARTHQUAKE.

The greatest earthquake that New England has probably ever experienced since its settlement by the English occurred on Oct. 29, 1727. The day was a rainy day, and it was an unusually pleasant one for the season of the year. In the evening the moon shone brightly. At 20 minutes before 11 o'clock occurred a terrible noise, followed by a roar and a crash, and in about half a minute before the moon shone brightly. At 20 minutes before 11 o'clock occurred a terrible noise, followed by a roar and a crash, and in about half a minute before the moon shone brightly. At 20 minutes before 11 o'clock occurred a terrible noise, followed by a roar and a crash, and in about half a minute before the moon shone brightly.

Houses rocked and trembled as if they would collapse, timbers worked in and out of mortises, windows rattled, tops of chimneys pitched and tumbled down, cellar walls fell in and all movable things, especially in the upper rooms of the houses, tossed about. Most people got up in a moment and rushed to the streets in their night clothes, but the earth shook so much that they could not stand, and they were compelled to sit or recline on the ground.

People who were awake when the earthquake came said that a flash of light preceded it. It was followed by a rumbling as if of distant thunder, which approached nearer and nearer and grew louder and louder, and then the shock came suddenly from under the earth. The whole disturbance occurred within the space of two minutes of time.

The cattle ran bellowing about the fields being thoroughly frightened at this sudden and fearful commotion in the still hours of night. At 11 o'clock another shock came, less effective and more quiet than the first, but heavy enough to keep the people in a state of fear. At a quarter before 12 another came, and by this time the whole New England country was dressed and out of doors awaiting whatever nature might have in store for them.

At Londonderry, N. H., when the shock came, precisely the entire population fled to the homes of their ministers. Rev. Mr. MacGregor, who did his best to comfort them. At Salem, Mass., all the inhabitants were up all night, and many fled to the homes of their ministers again for several days. At Rowley the entire village fled to the house of Rev. Edward Payson, but as it was too small

to admit them the meeting house was opened at the midnight hour and there the remainder of the night was spent in prayer and supplication.

The shocks were repeated again at 3 and at 5 o'clock in the morning, but with abated force. In the towns along the Merrimack river the earthquake was felt more severely than in any other section of New England. In the island of New- castle, near Portsmouth, N. H., the shock was so severe that it set all the bells tolling. This heightened the feelings of the people, and to the ignorant it seemed to be a small thing forth by mystic hands. The islands off the New England coast were shaken as much as the mainland, and the water of the ocean was in a state of great commotion. The earthquake had considerable effect upon the character of the land, springs and wells. Some upland was changed into quagmire, and in a few instances marsh land was raised, being afterward too dry for its native grass to grow upon it.

Charns a foot or more in width were opened at some places. At other places where the ground opened water boiled out of the crevices like a spring. Within three weeks the boiling ceased and the earth closed. The people were affected by this earthquake as they had never been before, being fearful of Divine judgments for their sins and lax responsiveness to the call to religious duties. The clergy taught them that it was "a good call to the whole land to repent and fear and give glory to God."

The morning following the earthquake great numbers of the inhabitants of Boston gathered at the Old North Church for prayer and other religious services. The fear of further immediate danger was somewhat dispelled in the pleasant sunlight of the day following, but as soon as the sun had set the fright returned, and to a greater extent than in the morning the people crowded to the Old Brick church, which could not hold them. The Old South Church was then opened, and the overflow flocked to that meeting house.

The lieutenant governor of the state requested that Thursday following the earthquake should be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, and many sermons delivered on the latter and other days were printed in Ipswich, Mass., and seventy-six persons at once became church members as a result of the earthquake. Shocks of the earthquake continued at intervals through the following week and from time to time during November and December growing less and less in force.

(Tomorrow—When Burr Killed Hamilton.)

Stories That Recall Others

Sensitive. Into the office of a well known citizen came a man who wished to borrow several hundred dollars. The man said: "Yes, I'll be glad to lend you the money, but can you get anybody to go on

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